lism the specific declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of other nations, is repeated. In 1896 the Republican party recognized the necessity for bimetallism by pledging the party to an earnest effort to secure an international agreement for the free coinage of silver and the President immediately after his inauguration, by authority of Congress, appointed a commission composed of distinguished citizens to visit Europe and colicit foreign and. Secretary Hay, in a letter written to Lori Aldenhum in November, 1898, and afterward published in England, declared that at that time the President and a majority of his Cabinet still believed in the great desirability of an international agreement for the restoration of the double standard, but that it did not seem opportune to reopen the negotiations just then. The financial law enacted less than a year ago contains a concluding section declaring that the measure was not intended to stand in the way of the restoration of bimetallism whenever it neasure was not intended to stand in the way

publican Convention with the indorsement of the Administration again suggested the possibility of securing foreign aid in restoring silver. Now the Republican party for the first time openly abandons its advocacy of the double standard and indorses the monetary system which it has so often and so emphatically condemned. The Democratic party, on the contrary, remains the steadfast advocate of the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and is not willing that other nations shall determine for us the time and manner of restoring silver to its ancient place as a standard money. The ratio of 16 to 1 is not only the ratio now existing between all the gold and silver dollars in disculation in this country, a ratio which even the Republican Administration has not attempted to change, but it is the only ratio advocated by those who are seeking to recpen the miurs. Whether the Senate, now hostile to bimetallism, can be changed during this campaign or the Whether the Senate, now hostile to bimetalism, can be changed during this campaign or the campaign of 1902 can only be determined after the votes are counted, but neither the present nor the future political complexion of Congress has prevented or should prevent an analysis.

gress has prevented or should prevent an announcement of the party's position upon this subject in unequivocal terms.

The Currency bill, which received the sanction of the Executive and the Republican members of the House and Senate, justifies the warning given by the Democratic party in 1896. It was then predicted that the Republican party would attempt to retire the greenbacks, although the party and its leaders studiously concealed their intentions. That purpose is now plain, and the intentions. That purpose is now plain, and the people must choose between the retention of the greenbacks issued and controlled in volume by the Government, and a National bank note currency issued by banks and controlled in their own interests. If the National bank notes are to be secured by bonds, the currency system Low supported by the Republican party involves Low supported by the Republican party involves a permanent and increasing debt, and so long as this system stands the financial classes will be tempted to throw their powerful influence upon the side of any measure which will contribute to the size and permanency of a National debt. It is hardly conceivable that the American people will deliberately turn from the debt paying policy of the past to the dangerous doctrine of perpetual bonds.

### ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

The demand for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people appears for the first time in a Democratic National platform, but a resolu-tion proposing such an amendment has three times passed the House of Representatives, and times passed the House of Representatives, and that, too, practically without opposition. Whatever may have been the reasons which secured the adoption of the present plan a century ago, new conditions have made it imperative that the people be permitted to speak directly in the selection of their representatives in the Senate. A Senator is no less the representative of the state because he receives his commission from the people themselves, rather than from the

the people themselves rather than from the members of the State Legislature. If a voter is competent to vote for a member of Congress, for State officers and for President, he is competent to choose his representative in the Sen-ate. A system which makes the Senator re-sponsible for his election to the people as a whole, and amenable to them if he misrepresents them, must commend itself to those who have

confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the masses.

The platform indorses the principle of direct legislation. This is already applied to the more important questions in Nation, State and city. It rests upon the sound theory that the people can be trusted, and that the more responsive the Government is to the will of the people the more free it will be from misuse and abuse.

Several planks of the labor platform are devoted to questions in which the laboring classes have an immediate interest, but which more remotely affect our entire population. While what is generally known as government by injunction is at present directed chiefly against the employer of corporations, when there is a disagreement between them and their employer it involves a principle which concerns every one. The purpose of the injunction in such cases is to substitute trial by girdige for trial by jury, and

involves a principle which concerns every one. The purpose of the injunction in such cases is to substitute trial by the for trial by jury, and is a covert blow at the fury system. The abolition of government by injunction is as necessary for the protection of the reputation of the court as it is for the security of the citizen. Blackstone, in defending trial by jury, says:

The impartial administration of justice, which secures both our persons and our properties, is the great end of civil society, but if that be intrusted entirely to the magistracy, a select body of men, and those selected by the prince, such as enjoy the highest offices of the State, their decisions, in spite of their natural integrity, will have frequently an involuntary blastoward those of their own rank and dignity. It is not to be expected from human nature that the few should be always attentive to the interests and good of the many."

If the criminal laws are not sufficient for the protection of property, they can be made more severe, but a clitzen charged with crime must have his case tried before a jury of his pears.

The blacklist as now employed in some places enables the employer to place the employe under practical durens for the skilled laborer loses his independence when the employers can not only discharge him, but prevent his securing any similar employment. The blacklist enables employers to secure, by mutual agreement, that control over the wage earners which a private monopoly exercises without contract.

# TO SETTLE LABOR TROUBLES

The platform renews the demand for arbitration between corporations and their employes. No one who has observed the friction which arises between great corporations and their numerous employes can doubt the wisdom of establishing an impartial court for the just and equitable settlement of disputes. The demand for arbitration ought to be supported as heartly by the public, which suffers inconvenience because of strikes and lockouts, and by the employers themselves, as by the employers. The establishment of arbitration will insure friendly relations between labor and capital, and render obsolete the growing practice of calling in the army to settle labor troubles.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of the platform recommendation of the establishment of a department of labor, with a member of the Cabinet at its head. When we remember how important a position the laborer fills in our economic, social and political fabric, it is hard to conceive of a valid objection being made to this recognition of his services. Agriculture is already The platform renews the demand for arbitra-

It is hard to conceive of a valid objection being made to this recognition of his services. Agriculture is already represented in the President's official househo'd; the Army and Navy have their representatives there; the State Department, with its consular service, and the Treasury Department, with its close connection with fiscal affairs, keep the Executive in touch with the business and commercial interests. A Cabinet officer truly representative of the wage conduction.

floer truly representative of the wage earning class would be of invaluable aid not only to the tollers but to the President.

The Chinese Exclusion act has proved an advantage to the country, and its continuance and strict enforcement, as well as its extension to other inflar exclusion. etrict enforcement, as well as its extension to other similar races, are imperatively necessary. The Asiatic is so essentially different from the American that he cannot be assimilated with our population, and is, therefore, not desirable as a permanent citizen. His presence as a temporary laborer, preserving his mational identity and maintaining a foreign scale of wages and living, must ever prove an injustice to American



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Fractical Chemints,

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lism the specific declaration in favor of free and can producers, as well as a perpetual source of

THE PENSION QUESTION.

The party expresses its pride in the soldiers and sailors of all our wars, and declares its purpose to deal generously with them, and their dependents. A liberal policy is natural and necessary in a government which depends upon a citizen soldiery instead of a large standing army. Self-interest as well as gratitude compels the Government to make bountiful provision for those who, in the hour of danger and at speat sacrifice of business, health and life, tender their services to their country.

The pension laws should be construed according to the generous spirit which prompted their pussage. The platform very properly relterates the position taken in 1836, that the fact of enlistment shall be deemed conclusive evidence that the soldier was sound when the Government accepted him. A certificate given now to the health of a person forty years ago, even if easily obtainable, should not have as much weight as the certificate of the medical officer who examined the volunteer with a view of rescertaining his fitness for Army service.

The Democratic party is in favor of the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States. The failure of the Republican party to make any progress in carrying out a pledge contained in its platform four years ago, together with the substitution in its latest platform of a plank favoring an isthmian canal for a specific declaration in favor of the Nicaraguan Canal, would indicate that the Republican leaders either do not appreciate the importance of this great waterway to the maritime strength and commercial interests of the country, or that they give too much consideration to the Interested opposition of transcontinental lines. The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty now before the Senate would, if ratified, greatly lessen the value of the canal, if it would not convert it into a positive menace in time of war. The paramount interests of the United States in the Western Hemisphere, together with the obligations to defend the republics to

been ready to assume the responsibilities and enjoy the privileges of Statehood, and it will be a pleasure as well as a duty to carry out the platform pledge concerning them. There will be a popular acquiescence in the demand for home rule and a territorial form of government in Alaska and Porto Rico. Both are entitled to local self-government and representation in Congress.

#### CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

cratic and Republican platforms of the right of the Cubans to independence removes the gen-eral principle involved from the domain of par-tican politics. It is proper, however, to consider whether the accomplishment of this purpose can be safely intrusted to the Republican party after it has yielded to the allurements of the colonial idea and abandoned its earlier faith in the natural and inallenable rights of man.

the natural and inallenable rights of man. The time is ripe for a systematic and extended effort to reclaim the arid lands and fit them for actual settlers. The last agricultural report estimates that homes can thus be provided for many millions of people. The impounding and use of the waters which are wasted in the spring would people the Western States with thrifty, intelligent and industrious citizens, and these would furnish a valuable market for all the products of the factories. A small percentage of the money spent in a war of market for all the products of the factories. A small percentage of the money spent in a war of conquest would provide occupation and habitation for more people than would ever seek a residence in colonies within the tropics.

The reasons given by Washington, Jefferson and the other statesmen of the early days in support of the doctrine that we should maintain friendly relations with all nations but enter into extension allowers with none are even strong.

entangling alliances with none, are even strong-er to-day than they were a hundred years ago. Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and we are brought into constant communication with all parts of the world. Even if we desired to do so, we could not afford to alienate many nations by cultivating unnecessary intimacy with a few. Our strength and standing are such that it is less necessary than ever before to lean for aid less necessary than ever before to lean for aid

less necessary than ever before to lean for aid upon the friendliness of a foreign Power.

We cannot connect ourselves with European nations and share in their jealousies and ambitions without losing the peculiar advantage which our location, our character and our institutions give us in the world's affairs.

The decirine enunciated by Monroe and approved by succeeding Presidents is essential to the welfare of the United States. The continents of North and South America are dedicated to the development of free government. One

ed to the development of free government. One republic after another has been established, until to-day the monarchical idea has barely a foothold in the New World.

foothold in the New World.

While it is not the policy of this country to interfere where amicable relations exist between European countries and their dependencies in America, our people would look with disfavor upon any attempt on the part of European governments to maintain an unwilling or forcillosovereignty over the people living on this side of the Atlantic.

# DISTORTING THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The position taken by the Republican leaders and more recently set forth by the Republican candidate for the Presidency, viz.: That we cannot protect a nation from outside interference without exercising sovereignty over its people, is an assault upon the Monroe Doctrine, for while this argument is at this time directed and the contract the property of the pro against the proposition to give to the Filipinos both independence and protection, it is equally applicable to the republics of Central and South America. If this Government cannot lend its strength to another republic without making subjects of its people, then we must either with-draw our protection from the republics to the south of us or absorb them. Under the same plea, that the guardian nation must exert an authority equal to its responsibility, European nations have for centuries exploited their wards, and it is a significant fact that the Republican party should accept the European idea of a protectorate at the same time that it adopts a

party should accept the European idea of a protectorate at the same time that it adopts a European colonial policy.

There is no excuse for this abandonment of the American idea. We have maintained the Monroe Doctrine for three-quarters of a century. The expense to us has been practically nothing, but the protection has been beyond value to our sister republics. If a Filipino republic is creeted upon the ruins of Spanish tyranny, its protection by us will be neither difficult nor expensive. No European nation would be willing for any other European nation to have the islands; neither would any European nation be willing to provoke a war with us in order to obtain possession of the islands. If we assert sovereignty over the Filipinos we will have to defend that sovereignty by force, and the Filipinos will be our enemies; if we protect them from outside interference they will defend themselves and will be our friends. If they show as much determination in opposing the sovereignty of other nations as they have shown in opposing our sovereignty, they will not require much assistance from us.

The Republican party, drawing as it does chormous campaign funds from those who enjoy special privileges at the hands of the Government, is powerless to protect the taxpayers

special privileges at the hands of the Govern-ment, is powerless to protect the taxpayers from the attack of those who profit by large ap-propriations. A surplus in the Treasury offers propriations. A surplus in the Treasury offers constant temptation to extravagance, and extravagance, in turn, compels a resort to new means of taxation, which is being kept in the background until the campaign is over, and is a fair illustration of the imposition which will be attempted when there is a considerable amount of money idle in the Treasury. The rehabilitation of the merchant marine, laudable in itself, is made the pretext for expenditure of public money for the benefit of large ship owners, and in the interests of a transportation monopoly.

The Government, being only the agent of the people, has no right to collect from the people taxes beyond the legitimate needs of a Cov-ernment honestly and effectively administered, and public servants should exercise the same de and public servants should exercise the same de-gree of care in the use of the people's money that private individuals do in the use of their own money. With a restoration of a foreign policy consistent with American ideas, there can be an immediate and large reduction in the burdens now borne by the people

# FAVORS AN INCOME TAX.

By inadvertence the income tax plank agreed upon by the Resolutions Committee was omitted from the platform as read and adopted. The subject is covered, however, by the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, and I take this occasion to reassert my belief in the principle which underlies the income tax. Congress should have authority to levy and collect an income tax whenever necessary, and an amendment to the Federal Constitution specifically conferring such authority ought to be supported by even those who may think the tax unnecessary at this time. In the hour of danger the Government can draft the citizen: It ought to be able to draft the packetbook as well. Unless money is more precious than blood, we cannot afford to give greater protection to the incomes of the rich than to the lives of the poor.

The subjects, however, treated in this letter, important as each may seem in itself, do not inadvertence the income tax plank agreed

A good liver needs a good liver lill—Aver's!—No better.

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Lovel, Mass.

Lovel, Mass.

J. Ayer's Hair Vigor Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Ayer's Comatons

Aver's C

and this Nation would find it a long and laborlous task to regain its proud position among the
nations if, under the stress of temptation, it
should repudiate the eeff-evident truths proclaimed by our heroic ancestors and sacredly
treasured during a career unparalleled in the
annals of time. When the doctrine that the
people are the only source of power is made
secure from further attack we can safely proceed to the settlement of the numerous questions which involve the domestic and economic
welfare of our citizens. Very truly yours,
W. J. BRYAN.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 17, 1900.

NAMED FOR STATE SENATE.

JUSTICES TO BE NOMINATED.

JUBGE PATTERSON, A DEMOCRAT, AND
JAMES A. BLANCHARD MAY BE THE
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

The Republican County Convention, which is to
nominate two candidates for Supreme Court Justices to succeed Justices Edward Patterson and

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 17, 1900. BRYAN COMING EAST.

SCHEDULED TO MAKE AN OPEN AIR SPEECH IN ALBANY-SOME LABOR

Albany, Sept. 17 (Special).—William J. Bryan, It was announced to-day, by prominent Democrats. will invade the "enemy's country" on October 18 and make a speech here. The meeting will be an open air one, similar to that which Mr. Bryan addressed here in 1896, when he spoke in City Hall Square. Nevertheless Albany County gave a Republican majority, and the indications are that it

Will David B. Hill speak from the same platform as Mr. Bryan the present year? He did not in 1898. That is the reason of the inquiry. Mr. Hill has a good many engagements in the West, and possibly will not be able to get home. Mr. Bryan, however, it is said, will have the support while here of John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who, of course, will be delighted to show that he cordially acquiesces in Mr. Bryan's pro-gramme for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

of 16 to 1.

Meanwhile Mr. McMackin, of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, has issued a quarterly bulletin showing the number of persons who have employment in this State at present. These tables disprove Mr. Bryan's doleful predictions in 1896 that the wage workers of this State and other States would be out of work if Major McKinley should be elected President. Mr. McMackin's tables show a large increase in the union rates of labor and reduction in the hours of labor, while many thousand more persons have employment now than in 1896.

sand more persons have employment now than in 1896.

In Tablt No 4, showing changes in rates of wages and hours of labor in New-York City, it is shown that bluestone cutters and flaggers received \$4 a day in 1800 to \$2.50 a day in 1897; marble cutters heipers, \$2.40 a day in 1890, to \$2.25 in 1897, with other changes as follows, the first figures representing 1890 and the second 1897; Stone setters, \$4.75, \$4.50, carpenters, \$4.85 b); electrical workers, \$3.50, \$2.75; housesinities, \$2.80 to \$2.0, \$2.50; painters and decorators, \$3.82.50 to \$3.20, \$2.50; painters and decorators, \$3.82.50 to \$3.20, \$2.50; painters \$3.75, \$2.75; housesinities, \$2.80 to \$2.0, \$2.50; marble mosale workers, \$3.50, \$2.75 to \$3.20; marble mosale workers, \$3.50, \$2.75 to \$3.20; marble mosale workers, \$3.50, \$2.75 to \$3.25; tile layers, \$4.50, \$4; bricklayers and masons; laborers, \$2.75, \$2.50; boilermakers and iron ship builders, \$2.75, \$2.50; boilermakers and iron ship builders, \$2.75, \$2.50; to \$4.85; pattern makers, \$3. to \$3.67, \$3; steam engine makers, \$2.75, \$2.50; to \$4.85; pattern makers, \$3. to \$3.67, \$3; steam engine makers, \$2.75, \$2.50; to \$4.80; pattern makers, \$3. to \$3.67, \$3; steam engine makers, \$2.75, \$2.75; to \$3.75; pattern makers, \$3.75, \$2.76; to \$3.75; pattern makers, \$3.75; \$2.75; to \$3.75; pattern makers, \$3.75; \$2.75; pattern makers, \$3.75; \$2

#### MANLEY SEES BRYAN WEAKEN.

Republican National headquarters in this city yesterday, and expressed satisfaction with the Republican victory in Maine that he had helped to win. He said he noticed that Mr. Bryan, having learned that the imperialism issue was not making votes for the Democratic ticket, was taking up the

"We have no hesitation," Mr. Manley said, "it meeting Mr. Bryan on the trust question fairly and squarely, as we have met him on all his other 'paramount issues.' He denounces the trusts. What has he got to say about the Croker-Van Wyck Ice Trust? What has he got to say about Senator Jones's cotton bale trust? What has he got to say about the silver miners' trust? Oh, nothing, of course. He denounces the trusts in general, but says nothing about the Democratic trusts in particular. In point of fact, fully onehalf and probably three-quarters of the financiers interested in the various trusts of this country are

"It is well-known, and Attorney-General Davies of New-York has officially corroborated the fact, of New-York has officially corroborated the fact, that the Democratic Convention at Saratoga did not dare to indorse the original resolution condemning the Ice Trust and demanding that the Attorney-General should diligently endeavor to destroy it, because Mr. Croker and so many other prominent Democrats were Ice Trust magnates; but it was felt necessary to go on record against that trust to some extent, and so the whole country was set laughing at the convention's solemn plank denouncing Mr. Croker's pet trust."

#### DEMOCRATS NOMINATE COONS. CONTEST IN THE XXVIITH DISTRICT FOR AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Sept. 17 (Special) .- The Democratic Senate Convention of the XXVIIth District was held to-day at Fonds, and Alonzo B. Coons, of Sharon Springs, Schoharie County, was nominated for Senator. The district comprises the ounties of Fulton and Hamilton, Schoharle and Montgomery. The delegates from Montgomery and Hamilton countles were in favor of the indorsement of E. Watson Gardiner, of this city, as the Independent Republican nominee, but were opposed by the delegates from Fulton and Schoharie countles, the former being headed by John B. Jud-

counties, the former being headed by John B. Judson, the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer,
who was a sub-delegate to the convention. The
vote stood 3 to 6 in favor of Coons.

Edward J. Maxwell, the chairman of the Montgomery Counry delegation, in nominating Mr. Gardiner, referred to him as a man who had never yet
bent to the yoke of any ring, and his indorsement
would mean much to the county ticket in Montgomery, and would unquestionably result in overthrowing the Republican ring. The Amsterdam
delegates state that there is no question about the
re-election of Senator Hobart Krum.

To-morrow the Democrats of Montgomery County
hold their nominating convention, and it is believed that they will experience difficulty in securing candidates for the various offices. The Montgomery County delegates left the convention today in high rage while Mr. Coons was attempting
to make a speech.

#### CROKER SAYS HE WILL COVER MONEY TELLS ELLIOT DANFORTH THE DEMOCRATS HAVE THE BEST OF IT IN ISSUES.

"If Louis W. Wormser will place the money he wishes to bet at odds of 21/2 to 1 on McKinley in the hands of reputable stakeholders, I will try to have it all covered," said Richard Croker last night, with reference to the reported offer of Mr. Worm ser to wager \$10,000 even on McKinley and give the money, if he won it, to some public charity. If Mr. Wormser and his friends are willing to give nothing netter than even money on McKinley it must be that he is weakening." said Mr. Croker. In speaking of the wild rumor of \$30,000,000 for the ise of the Republican party's campaign, Mr.

Croker said that it would take more money than they could raise to elect McKiniey.

Mr. Croker was asked if it was true that he would preside at the Bryan meeting in Madison Square Garden on October 16 and introduce Mr. Coler as permanent chairman. He smiled and said:

said:

"The committee having the matter in charge has not yet completed its arrangements. The committee will meet to-morrow night. We shall have comething to say then. At the needing of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hail this afternoon we will take up the matter of the general committee work."

noon we will take up the matter of the general campaign work."
Turning to Elliot Danforth, Mr. Croker said:
"Did you ever hear of any campaign where the Democrats had the better of it in issues as they have this year?"
"No." replied Mr. Danforth, "I never was in a campaign where there was so much interest and where the Democrats had issues that so appealed to the people."

campaign where there was so much interest and where the Democrats had issues that so appealed to the people."

Mr. Croker had in his hand a card on which there was a picture of George Washington and Mr. Bryan. By merely placing a wig over Mr. Bryan's head the effect is General Washington. Mr. Croker was immensely pleased with this device. He said it would make lots of Bryan votes.

Mr. Croker went to ex-Senator Murphy's room and joined in a conference with Messrs. Murphy and Gorman. Mr. Croker and ex-Senators Murphy and Gorman seemed to be ignorant of the presence in the city of ex-Senator Hill.

J. J. Judge, an "outside" broker, yesterday placed two bets of \$400 to \$1,000 on Bryan. Mendham Brothers and Patrick C. Cooke took the McKinley ond of the bet. Mr. Judge was acting for W. D. Madigan, of Lancaster, Penn., and a Tammany Commissioner whose name he refused to make known.

REAL ESTATE MEN AGAINST RAMAPO. The Real Estate Owners' Protective Association

the twelve Senate districts of New-York County last evening, and nominations of candidates for State Senator were made by six of the conven-tions. The other conventions adjourned to later dates without making nominations. The nominations made last evening were the following:

XIIth District-EDWARD KOHN. XIVIN District-WILLIAM WHITTAKER XVth District-NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG (renor

XVIIIth District-LA MOTT HARTSHORN. XIXth District-SAMUEL 8. SLATER XXIst District-MATTHEW J. HARRINGTON.

Edward Kohn was the unanimous choice of the XIIth Senate District Convention, which was held at No. 464 Grand-st. John Steibling, the leader of the XIIth Assembly District, was the chairman of the convention. Kohn is a cigarmaker, and lives at No. 314 Second-st. He was a candidate for Alderman from the XVIth District in 1897, and ran ahead of h's ticket five hundred votes.

William Whitaker was the unanimous che the XIVth District Convention, which was held at No. 217 East Thirty-fourth-st. Mr. Whitaker is the superintendent of the Carroll Box and Lumber Company, at Eighteenth-st and the East River He is a member of the Civic Club, and has never held a political office.

Senator Nathaniel A. Eisberg was unanimously renominated in the XVth District. The convention met in Vienna Hall, No. 131 East Fifty-eighth-st. It was not clear that its members were of one mind, until Job E. Hedges found the floor to say, on behalf of John A. Weekes, jr., who had been indersed by the XXVth Assembly District for the place, that he wished to make the nomination of Senator Elsberg unanimous.

In readiness for a contest, the hall was crowded to the doors with delegates carrying banners, transparencles and battle axes. A band had been secured, and, tucked off in a corner, it played at all the votes came to an end.

Gherardi Davis presided, and after he had directed the preliminary business he recognized General Anson G. McCook, who said:

On behalf of the delegates of the XXIXth District On behalf of the delegates of the XXIXth District—and I express the hope of unanimous action by this convention—I nominate Nathaniel A. Elsberg. It is not necessary to enter into any account of his record for justification of his renomination. He kept faith with his constituents; no special interests and no party managers have any mortgage on his person. Nothing corrupt ever attached to his acts. It is true that he was elected a Republican, a partisan, but, like Roosevelt, he found out that independence was not impossible with loyalty to party.

Hedges and Senator Chauncey M. Depew seconded the nomination. In his speech Mr. Depew said:

the nomination. In his speech Mr. Depew said:

I have travelled eighteen hours from a political meeting in the West to perform my duties here. I came to testify on my own behalf from familiarity with public life of the need the State has of Senator Elsberg. It is my great pleasure to watch young men; I love to see them come to the front. The Democratic leader in this city is not alone in that regard. There is more business of great importance done in the Legislature at Albany than in all the State Legislatures in the United States. The circulation of our metropolitan dailies throws into great prominence the men and the things they do at Albany. So it is dangerous to shoot men into the Senate. I have noticed many young men of great talent, but little sense, go to pieces during their first terms.

"But with great gratification I have found Sena-

"But with great gratification I have found Senaand wise. He has demonstrated his ability for not only that place, but higher ones, which are bound to be his reward."

Senator Depew, of the XXIXth; A. Sands, of the XXVIIth, and Charles A. Hess, of the XXVth, were appointed a committee to inform Senstor Elsberg of his renomination. The nomin peared in a few moments, and spoke to the convention briefly, telling its members of his gratitude, and saying that if elected he would use his energies toward faithfully serving them. He said that he began his career with the ideal that there was no standard for politics different from that for other things, and he held that ideal still.

La Mott Hartshorn was the unanimous choice of the XVIIIth District Convention, which was held at No. 241 East Fifty-seventh-st. Joseph Alexander was the chairman of the convention. Mr. Hartshorn is a lawyer, with an office at No. 38 Park Row. He is a graduate of the College of the City of New-York, and has been practising law since 1897. He is twenty-six years old. He has never held a political office. Samuel S. Slater was the unanimous choice of

the XIXth Senate District Convention, which was held at No. 101 West One-hundred-and-twenty-sev- The laugh went around in Democratic circles last enth-st. Ex-Alderman Collin H. Woodward was night when Mr. Croker's statement got abroad the chairman of the convention, and Abraham Gru-ber made the nominating speech. Charles Baker, for the Assembly and Senate. ber made the nominating speech. Charles Baker. who seconded the nomination, at the same time withdrew the name of ex-Judge James P. Davenport, for whose nomination it was expected a fight would be made. Mr. Slater is the present Assemblyman from the XXXth Assembly District, and has served two terms at Albany. He is a lawyer with offices at No. 100 Broadway, and lives at No. 206 Lenox-ave. He is thirty-four years old, and is a graduate of Cornell University.

Matthew J. Harrington was unanimously nomi-Matthew J. Harrington was unanimously nominated by the convention of the XXIst Senate District at the rooms of the North Side Republican Club, No. 2,663 Third-ave. Carl W. Schmidtke nominated ex-Assemblyman W. W. Niles, formerly of the XXXIVth Assembly District. Mr. Niles's name was received with a good deal of enthusiasm, buthe declined, and Mr. Harrington was then nominated unanimously. Mr. Harrington is a dealer in bluestone at Southern Boulevard and One-hundred-and-diffv-sixth-st.

The nomination of Senator Elsberg last evening, the politicians said, meant that Assemblyman Weekes would be renominated without opposition in the XXVth Assembly District.

SENATOR PLATT BACK IN TOWN. FEELS CONFIDENT, HE SAYS, THAT THE RE-

PUBLICANS WILL CARRY THE STATE. Senator Platt returned to his rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. These are the room has occupied for years-on the fourth floor, and at the Broadway and Twenty-fourth-st. corner of the building. The Senator and Mrs. Platt received

several callers last evening. "I have no doubt that New-York State will go Republican this fail," Senator Platt said to reporters. "I have my own idea of the majority the State will give for the ticket, but I do not care to mention it now. There does not seem to be any lack of enthusiasm among the Republicans. judging by the four big meetings in the city inst Friday night The Democrats got a bad start, and I don't believe they will be able to catch up, particularly if the Republicans keep up their present

Mr. Croker had declared the Democrats would have a large campaign fund he smiled and said: "They always do have. They can assess all the liquor stores and brothels in the city and get as much as they need."

When the Senator was reminded of the fact that

He was told that Mr. Croker had made offers to bet \$5,000 against \$12,500 that the State will go Democratic, and bis reply was this: "They have to take our money on bets, anyhow, and if they can get hets at the rate of 1 to 2½ it doesn't cost them so much to show their faith."

The Senator said he felt sure of the election of Mr. Odell as Governor. "I hear of no serious disaffection among Republicans of the State on account of the nomination of Mr. Odell," he said, "particularly since the Democrats nominated their State ticket."

"particularly since the Democrats nonlinated their State tloket."

Asked about the report that the Republican leaders were beginning to have expectations of carrying Missouri, the Senator said. "I think there is a good chance of carrying Missouri for McKinley and Roosevelt, and I think we shall carry West Virginia. We expect to carry Maryland in spite of the defection of Senator Wellington."

HILL'S PORTRAIT DISAPPEARS. CROKER'S POSSESSION OF STATE HEADQUAR-TERS FINDS IT MISSING

There is not a little mystery at Democratic State headquarters about the disappearance of a large crayon portrait of ex-Senator Hill. Perhaps t would not be worth a thought if it were not for the fact that the employes at headquarters fall to agree on a story of how the picture comes to be missing from the wall, where it has hung ever since the rooms were rented in the St. James One story is that when "Len" Wager took down the big Bryan and Stevenson streamer to take it

the big Bryan and Stevenson streamer to take it to the Saratoga Convention the picture was Gregged from its nail, and broke the glass as it fell to the floor. The other story is that it was taken to the Saratoga Convention, and is still on its way back.

The friends of Mr. Hill are inclined to think that, on account of the announcement by Mr. Croker that he should be at State headquarters every day hereafter, some one thought it would add to his personal comfort if the face of the man from Wolfert's Roost were taken off the wall.

P. Henry Dugro, and a candidate for Justice of the City Court is called to meet to-morrow evening in the Murray Hill Lyceum, but the plan of the Republican leaders is to have the convention adjourned until a later date without making nominations. The district leaders will meet at county headquarters to-morrow at 4 p. m. to talk over the situation. Senator Platt has advised the nomination of Justice Patterson to succeed himself, although Justice Patterson is a Democrat. There is some talk that Mr. Croker will refuse a renomination to Justice Patterson by the Tammany

convention.

In addition to nominating Justice Patterson to succeed himself, the Republican Convention, when the time comes to make the judicial nominations, probably will nominate Justice James A. Blanchard to succeed Justice Dugro. It is understood that Justice Blanchard does not desire to be a candidate again this fall, but the Republican organization leaders think that the man appointed by the Governor to succeed Justice Smyth ought to be placed in nomination for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court at the first opportunity.

STIRS CHICAGO BUSINESS MEN.

SENATOR HANNA INVITES THEM TO LUNCHEON AND SPEAKS OF POLITICS.

Chicago, Sept. 17 (Special).-Senator Mark A. Hanna shouted, "Wake up!" to-day into the ears of some thirty Republican representatives of Chicago's commercial interests. He thinks he moved them as much as could be expected in a first attempt. Before he gets through he is confident he will have all the business men of Chicago, and through them all of their fellows in the Middle West, aroused to the imator Hanna brought these business men together for a luncheon at the Union League Club. Vice-Chairman Payne and Graeme Stewart, of the National Committee, and A. H. Revell, of the Advisory Committee, were the assistant hosts. Luncheon was served about 1 o'clock, and the discussion that followed lasted till after 4.

Formal action other than discussion was not taken to-day, but committees representing the various big lines of commercial and industrial interests in Chicago will be organized later for propaganda among them. Senator Hanna made a little speech, forceful and practical, though TWO FORMER SILVER REPUBLICANS CHOSEN short, after the tables were cleared. Business men must not take it for granted, he said, that President McKinley would be elected without work. He also reminded them that the business of electing a prosperity bringing President was like every other business in that is required capital and effort.

The Senator then reviewed the situation to show why business men aught to wake any the

show why business men ought to wake up. He told them that New-York was not wholly safe, that Indiana was in positive danger, and that there was a hard fight in Indiana, and that he understood Illinois to be not in the best possible condition. These States, he pointed out, had to be made secure to insure Republican success. Chairman Rowe, of the Illinois State Committee backed up what Sanator Harms said Committee, backed up what Senator Hanna said

regarding Illinois.

The business men present then took turns in talking in a more optimistic way than the political leaders did.

"This little meeting," said Chairman Hanna, "was a repetition of similar meetings held in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. It was held for the simple purpose of waking busin men up. i think its purpose will be accor-plished." C. VANDERBILT WAS ASKED TO RUN.

HE DID NOT WANT TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR that young Cornelius Vanderbilt had been approached by the Republican leaders and asked to

a candidate for Assemblyman in the XXIXth District, but he decided that he did not want to be a candidate. A. L. M. Bullowa will probably be the candidate in this district. Assemblyman Davis will be renominated in the XXVIIth District, and Dr. Henry will be renominated in the Vth District. Republican candidates in other districts, already agreed upon, are Julius H. Seymour in the XIXth William S. Bennet in the XXIst and Newell Martin in the XXIIId.

CROKER'S JOKE ABOUT "THE BOYS."

Here are some of the "boys" who are slated for renomination with Mr. Croker's consent: Senator Grady, who has lost his .eeth in the service of Grady, who has lost his ceth in the service of Tammany and looks like an old man; Senator "Barney" Martin, who passed "life's green spring" so long ago that he's forgotten when it was; Senator Donnelly, whose long term in the upper and lower houses takes him out of the "spring chicken" class; Assemblyman "Paddy" Roche, who can walk up and down Capitol Hill with his eyes shut, he's done it so many times, together with half a dozen other seasoned veterans with gray hair

As soon as an inventory of the Tammany "beardless youths" was made last night the Tam-many men went off and took a drink to the health of "Old SI Croker, the joke maker."

FEATHERSON MAY REPLACE CARROLL

Senator Maurice Featherson, representing the XXth District, of this city, says that he does not want to go back to the State Senate, and there is considerable gossip as to the reason. It was suggested vesterday that Mr. Croker wants him to take the place of John F. Carroll, as "handy man" around the Democratic Club. Mr. Carroll has lost his former popularity, and is more or less of a dead weight on the party, and Mr. Croker is said to be weary of having him around, Mr. Featherson would not discuss his political future.

JONES HAS BRYAN ELECTED.

HE CARRIES SEVERAL MORE STATES FOR THE DEMO-POP CANDIDATE

Washington, Sept. 17 (Special).-Chairman Jones of the Demo-Pop National Committee has arrived in Washington. He has carried some more States for Bryan since he was here last time. Among others his list now includes all the States Bryan carried in November (but not all he carried in September). 1896, and also New-York, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan Wisconsin and Minnesota. It will be perceived at once that this elects Bryan beyond a peradventure.

Asked upon what he based his opinion that New-York would go for Bryan. Mr. Jones replied that Croker told him that New York City would give a majority of 100,000, and that Croker had recently wagered \$60,000 on Bryan's election. These two facts Mr. Jones regards as conclusive; and when it was suggested that Croker, when the odds h gone down, might quietly lay a large sum on Mcgone down, might quietly lay a large sum on Mc-Kinley's election and thus stand to win in any event, Mr. Jones replied: "Mr. Croker is not that kind of a man." That is, he would rather lose money than win it by betting on McKinley.

Of the prospects in the Western States Senator Jones speaks in confident tone. He says he is pleased with developments in Indiana, while in lilling the Democrats are working earnestly and aggressively. When reports in some of the "partisan Republican newspapers" that Cook County Democrats were laggard in taking hold of the Bryan campaign were mentioned to him, he replied: "The Cook County Democrats hired trains to go to Indianapolis and also to attend a big Democratic picnic at Milwankse. They have manifested their increest in the campaign in other emphatic ways, all of which appear to me not like lethargy, but itke enthusinsm.

Chairman Jones looks well and prosperous, as a member of the big cotton baling trust ought to look in a year when cotton planters are ginning 10 cent cotton and have plenty of ready cash to pay the trust for baling it.

BLUE BLUE SIGNATURE GUARANTEES LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT BEWARE OF JUST AS GOODS" ROOSEVELT IN MONTANA.

SPEAKING AT BILLINGS, COLUMBUS AND

where Governor Roosevelt spent last night, a reception and parade took place at 8 o'clock this morning, followed by speechmaking on the public square. Delegations from Red Lodge, Butte and other adjacent cities were present while the entire population of Billings turned out. Brief addresses were made by Governor Roosevelt and General Curtis Guild, ir., of Massachusetts.

At Columbus Governor Roosevelt spoke from the rear platform of the car. He said in part; When Dewey sailed into Manila Hay and destroyed the Spanish fleet who cared whether he came from Vermont or any other State? When Hobson faced aimost certain death in Santings Bay, who cared that he came from Alabama? Bay, who cared that he came from Alabama? Hale from Colorado? The only point is that they have acted like Americans, that is al. You have sent your sons and brothers out to the Philippines, and they have done enough there. They have shed their blood. They have reflected honor upon you and upon every American worthy of the name. All of us take pride in deeds of valor done by any.

At Big Timber Governor Roosevelt spoke in a wool warehouse near the track. The warehouse was well filled. No new points were touched upon in his speech.

BRYAN'S STUMPING TOUR.

HE MAKES SEVERAL SPEECHES IN MIS-

Carthage, Mo., Sept. 17.-William J. Bryan began his day's work at Springfield, Mo., at 5 o'rlock, and made three speeches before breakfast. The second was at Aurora and the third at Monett. He dd field or Aurora, but at Monett he left the car and talks were along general lines, referring principally to trusts and imperialism. Mr. Bryan was also greeted by good sized crowds at Pierce City and Sarcoxie, and he spoke briefly at each place. At States. A speech was also made at Joplin.

Gulena, Kan., Sept. 17.—Mr. Bryan addressed a large crowd here, speaking from a stand at the intersection of two streets. He made a general review of the political issues.

Pittsburg, Kan. Sept. 17.-Mr. Bryan arrived here at about 8 o'clock to-night, and after dinner made a speech to a large crowd.

COLORADO REPUBLICAN TICKET,

CHAIRMEN OF THE CONVENTION.

Denver, Sept. 17.-The Republican State Convention met here to-day with a better representation than the party has shown for a number of years, These nominations were made:

A. M. Stevenson, who recently retired from the chairmanship of the Silver Republican Committee, was temporary chairman, and James M. Downing, of Aspen, who has been prominent as a Silver Republican, was permanent chairman. Mr. Stevenson aroused enthusinsm by his declaration that the flag had been attacked, and until that question had been settled the people of Colorado must sink all others.

others.

As sergeant-at-arms the Chair appointed Sherman Bell, of Teller County, saying he was "one of the boys who went up San Juan Hill with Teddy". Senator Wolcott, on the invitation of the convention, delivered an address. After making the neminations the convention took a recess until 10 o'clock

GENERAL GREELY AT WORK IN ALASKA. Washington, Sept. 17.-A dispatch has been re-

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